

APPLICATION FOR A UNITED STATES PATENT
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5 Title: PDSN Fast Tunnel Lookup

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This present invention relates to the routing of messages across networks. More specifically, it relates to routing data messages through tunnels quickly and efficiently.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Computer networks have become widely used in society today. Mobile nodes, for example, cellular telephones, are often used in conjunction with these networks. User devices, such as computers, may be connected to mobile nodes. In this way, the user device (e.g., the computer) may be in direct communication with some or all of the
10 networks and other devices connected to these networks.

As mobile nodes move between networks, the ability to locate and communicate with the mobile node is preferably maintained. For instance, the mobile node may be assigned a home network. The home network may include a home agent. The mobile node may move to other networks ("foreign networks") that are not the home network.
15 As the mobile node moves to these foreign networks it may register a care-of-address with the home network and the home agent in the home network. The mobile node also may register this care-of-address with a foreign agent on the foreign network. In this way, messages can be transmitted from a device in any network to the mobile node, no matter where the mobile node is located. Also, the mobile node (and user devices
20 coupled to the mobile node) may transmit messages to the home network and receive messages from the home network.

A tunnel may be used to transmit the information from the tunnel endpoints. In tunneling, packets or frames from one network are placed inside frames ("encapsulated")

of another network. The encapsulated frames may include a header with sufficient routing information to transmit the encapsulated frame from a source to a destination. In one example of tunneling, the home agent may tunnel data to the mobile node when the mobile node is on a foreign network. In another example of tunneling, a tunnel may be established between the foreign agent and the home agent to transmit data between the mobile node and the home agent when the mobile node is attached to a foreign network. Once the encapsulated frames reach the tunnel endpoint, they are unencapsulated and transmitted to the ultimate destination.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The system and method of the present invention advantageously allows the fast
5 and efficient transfer of information through a tunnel. Specifically, the system and
method of the present invention allows the quick and efficient transfer of this
information through a tunnel using a tunnel identifier.

In one example of the present invention, a device may establish a connection with
a mobile node. The device may receive a registration request. After receiving the
10 registration request, the device may determine a tunnel identifier. The device may
transmit the registration request to a home agent and the registration request may include
the tunnel identifier.

The device may receive a response to the request and, responsively, activate a
connection. The device may receive data packets from the home agent in response to the
15 transmitting the registration request, and the data packets may include the tunnel
identifier. The device may identify the connection using the tunnel identifier and route
the packets along the connection.

In another example of the present invention, a mobile node is coupled to a packet
data-switching node (PDSN). The PDSN is coupled to a home network and the home
20 network includes the home agent of the mobile node.

The PDSN may receive a registration request from mobile node and the PDSN
may assign an identifier to a plurality of packets associated with the registration request
and received from the mobile node.

The home agent may receive and store the tunnel identifier in the registration request and send return packets to the PDSN including the tunnel identifier. The PDSN may receive a response message from the home agent and establish a connection between the mobile node and the home agent. The PDSN may extract the tunnel
5 identifier from the return packets and translate the tunnel identifier into information representative of the connection. The PDSN may transmit the return packets on the connection.

These as well as other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art by reading the following detailed
10 description, with appropriate reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the present inventions are described with reference to the following drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating a preferred embodiment of the system for fast
5 tunnel lookup in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a diagram illustrating a call-flow diagram for performing fast tunnel
look-up in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating one example of a PDSN in accordance with a
preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

10 Figure 4 is a flowchart of one example of the operation of a PDSN in accordance
with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a flowchart of one example of the operation of a PDSN in accordance
with a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

15 Figure 6 is a flowchart of one example of the operation of a PDSN in accordance
with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to Figure 1, a system includes a mobile node 102, a radio network 104, a packet data-switching node (PDSN) 106, and a home network 108. The mobile node 102 is coupled to the radio network 104. The radio network 104 is coupled to the PDSN 106. The PDSN 106 is coupled to the home network 108.

The mobile node 102 may be any type of device capable of communicating with a wireless network. For example, the mobile node 102 may be a cellular telephone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), or a computer. Other examples of mobile nodes are possible. In addition, the mobile node 102 may be a combination of devices where one or more devices in the combination is capable of maintaining communications with a wireless network. For example, a personal computer may be coupled to a cellular telephone and the cellular telephone may be coupled to the radio network. Other examples of combinations of devices and networks are possible.

The radio network 104 may be any type of network that locates and facilitates communications with mobile wireless devices. For example, the radio network 104 may be a cellular telephone network and may include base stations, switches, and gateways. The radio network 104 may include other devices, as well. In addition, the radio network 104 may be any combination of suitable networks where the networks are coupled together.

The functions of the PDSN 106 may be implemented by computer instructions stored in a memory and executed by a processor. The PDSN 106 may perform foreign agent functionality. For example, the PDSN may forward a care-of-address to the home

agent of the mobile node. In addition, the PDSN 106 may initiate authentication, authorization, and accounting functions for the mobile client.

The PDSN 106 may create a unique identifier for a call and transmit the unique identifier to the home agent. The PDSN 106 may receive a response from the home agent and establish a connection between the home agent and the mobile node. The PDSN 106 may also receive information from the home agent and the information may be associated with a particular identifier. The PDSN may extract this identifier from the information, translate the identifier into connection information, and forwards the information along the connection having the determined connection information.

The PDSN 106 may include a memory. The memory may include a plurality of tables to establish the connection. For example, the memory may include a tunnel table. The tunnel table may have entries that are indexed by identifiers. The entries in the tunnel table may point to a connection table. The connection table may have entries that specify a connection.

The tunnel table may be populated when the PDSN 106 assigns an identifier to a particular call, for example. The connection table may be populated when the connection is made between the mobile and the home agent, for instance. Other examples of data structures may also be used.

The home network 108 may be any type of network. For example, it may be the Internet, a local area network (LAN), or a wireless network. In addition, the home network 108 may be any combination of networks that use any combination of technology.

In one example of the operation of the system shown in Figure 1, the mobile node 102 may send a registration request to the PDSN 106. The PDSN 106 may receive the request and assign a tunnel identifier to the call represented by the request. The PDSN 106 may attach the tunnel identifier to the request and forward the request to the home agent 108. The PDSN 106 may also add an entry to the tunnel table indicating the tunnel identifier with an associated entry pointing to an entry in the connection table. At this point, this entry is empty.

The home agent 108 may receive the request and issue a response. The response may be sent by the home agent 108 to the PDSN 106. The PDSN 106 may forward the response to the mobile node 102. The PDSN 106 may then establish a session between the mobile node 102 and the home agent 108. The session may include connection information, which uniquely identifies and specifies the connection. The PDSN 106 may then add this entry to the connection table and fill in the empty entry in the tunnel table, such that this entry points to the new entry in the connection table.

Subsequently, the home agent 108 may send packets of information with the tunnel identifier to the PDSN 106. The PDSN 106 may receive the packets and extract the tunnel identifier. The PDSN 106 may use the tunnel identifier to find an entry in the tunnel table indexed by the tunnel identifier. The entry in the tunnel table may point to an entry in the connection table. The PDSN 106 may then route the packets on the tunnel specified by the connection.

Referring to Figure 2, a call flow diagram illustrating one example of the interaction between a mobile node, PDSN, and home agent is described. The diagram

describes one example of communication between the mobile node, PDSN, and home network (with the home agent of the mobile node).

At step 202, a point-to-point (PPP) connection is established between the mobile node and the PDSN. For example, the PDSN and the mobile node may exchange PPP control information to establish a link. This interchange may include an authentication phase wherein the mobile node is authenticated. Subsequent to the authentication phase an IP address negotiation phase follows during which an IP address is assigned to the mobile node for it to establish IP communication with the home network. Other steps may also be included.

At step 204, a registration request is sent from the mobile node to the PDSN. The registration request may include the IP address assigned to the mobile during PPP phase, the IP address of the PDSN and the IP tunneling scheme that it wishes to use for example Generic Routing encapsulation (GRE), the IP address of the home agent, and authentication information using which the home agent can authenticate the mobile node.

Other types of information may also be included in the registration request.

At step 206, the PDSN attaches a vendor-specific extension for the key, for example, a GRE key, before the registration request is sent to the home agent. The vendor-specific extension may indicate the tunnel identifier.

At step 208, the registration request is transmitted from the PDSN to the home agent. The PDSN may also assign a tunnel identifier to the call.

At step 210, the home agent saves the tunnel identifier and sends a registration response to the PDSN. The registration response may include the IP address of the mobile, the IP address of the home agent and authentication information using which the

mobile node can authenticate the home agent. The registration response may include other types of information, as well. The home agent may fill a field in the header (e.g., the key field in a header) with the tunnel identifier and sends the data packets to the PDSN.

5 At step 212, the PDSN removes vendor-specific extensions for the GRE key before re-transmitting the registration response. For example, the PDSN may only remove the vendor-specific information for the key and any other information that was not sent by the mobile node in the original request.

 At step 214, the PDSN transmits the registration response to the mobile node.
10 The registration response may have the vendor-specific information removed. The PDSN uses the key (e.g., the GRE key) to do a direct look-up of the appropriate tunnel to the mobile node.

 At step 216, a PPP connection is established between the mobile and the PDSN.

 At step 218, a tunnel is established between the PDSN and the home agent. The
15 header may use the key previously exchanged during registration.

 Referring to Figure 3, one example of a PDSN 300 includes a PPP connection table 302, a tunnel table 304, and a processor 306. The PPP connection table 302 may include an entry 308 and the tunnel table 304 may include an entry 310. A link 312 may couple the PDSN 300 to a radio network. A link 316 may couple the PDSN to a home
20 network. A packet 318 may be transmitted from the home network to the PDSN 300 via the link 316. The packet may include a header portion 320 and a data portion 322. The header portion may have a key entry 324.

The processor 306 may be any type of processor capable of processing computer instructions stored in a memory. In addition, the processor may be any combination of hardware or software used to implement any or all of the functions of the PDSN.

A packet 318 may be any entity used to transmit or carry any type of information.

5 The header portion 320 includes the key field 324. The contents of the key field 324 may be a tunnel identifier. For example, the tunnel identifier may be an integer value. The header 320 may include other types of information, for example, error detection information.

The tunnel table 304 may include a plurality of entries. Each of the entries may

10 point to an entry in the PPP connection table 302. For example, the entry 310 may be a pointer to a location in the PPP connection table 302. The tunnel table 304 may be created at system start-up. Entries in the tunnel table 304 may be added when tunnel identifiers are assigned. The entries (indexed by the tunnel identifiers) may be made whenever connection information becomes available.

15 The PPP connection table 302 may include a plurality of entries. The entries may specify a particular connection. For example, the entry 308 may include link information for the PPP interface, for example, the IP address of the mobile, the radio node associated with this mobile node and other link specific information. The PPP connection table 302 may be created at system start-up. The entries in the connection

20 table are pointed to by entries in the tunnel table 304. The entries in the PPP connection table 302 may be filled in when connection information becomes available.

Referring now to Figure 4, one aspect of the operation of the PDSN is described. Specifically, Figure 4 describes one example of setting up a call. At step 400, the PDSN

receives a mobile IP registration request. In one example, the mobile IP registration request may be in the form of a UDP packet. Other examples of mobile IP registration requests are possible.

At step 404, the PDSN assigns a tunnel identifier to the call. The tunnel identifier
5 may be assigned randomly or non-randomly. The tunnel identifier may be in any form, for example, an integer. Other examples of tunnel identifiers are possible.

At step 406, the PDSN forwards the registration response to the home agent of the mobile node. The home agent of the mobile node may be indicated by the care-of-address of the mobile node, which is stored in the PDSN.

10 At step 408, the PDSN waits while the home agent accepts the mobile IP registration request and saves the tunnel identifier. At step 410, the PDSN receives a registration reply from the home agent. For example, the reply may be in the form of a Mobile IP registration reply. Other examples of replies are possible.

At step 412, the PDSN may activate the tunnel. For example, the PDSN may
15 create an IP tunnel to the home agent using the GRE protocol. At step 414, the PDSN may forward the response to the mobile node.

Referring now to Figure 5, one aspect of the operation of the PDSN is described. Specifically, Figure 5 describes one example of how the PDSN moves data from the home agent to a mobile node.

20 At step 502, the PDSN receives a stream of packets from a home agent, for example, representing a call. The packets may be representative of any other type of information, as well.

At step 504, the PDSN examines the key field in the packet. The key field may include the tunnel identifier. The PDSN may examine the tunnel table. The tunnel table may include a tunnel table entry that corresponds to the PDSN connection table. The PDSN may obtain the connection information from the connection table. In addition, the packet may include any other field, instead of the key field, to carry the tunnel identifier.

At step 506, the PDSN forwards the packet stream to the mobile node.

Referring now to Figure 6, one aspect of the operation of the PDSN is described. Specifically, Figure 6 illustrates one example of how the PDSN moves data from the mobile node to the home agent.

At step 602, the PDSN receives a packet stream from the mobile node. At step 604, the PDSN determines the tunnel identifier (which may be stored), attaches the tunnel identifier to a key field, and creates a tunnel. At step 606, the home agent examines the key and detunnels at the home agent. For instance, the home agent may extract the original IP packet from the mobile node and forward it to the its ultimate destination (e.g., a web server).

In view of the wide variety of embodiments to which the principles of the present invention can be applied, it should be understood that the illustrated embodiments are exemplary only, and should not be taken as limiting the scope of the present invention. For example, the steps of the flow diagrams may be taken in sequences other than those described, and more or fewer elements may be used in the block diagrams. While various elements of the preferred embodiments have been described as being implemented in software, in other embodiments in hardware or firmware implementations may alternatively be used, and vice-versa.

It will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that methods involved in the system and method for fast tunnel lookup may be embodied in a computer program product that includes a computer usable medium. For example, such a computer usable medium can include a readable memory device, such as, a hard drive device, a CD-ROM, a DVD-ROM, or a computer diskette, having computer readable program code segments stored thereon. The computer readable medium can also include a communications or transmission medium, such as, a bus or a communications link, either optical, wired, or wireless having program code segments carried thereon as digital or analog data signals.

The claims should not be read as limited to the described order or elements unless stated to that effect. Therefore, all embodiments that come within the scope and spirit of the following claims and equivalents thereto are claimed as the invention.